## TILLMAN OPPOSES IT

Conference Report on Porto Rico Appropriation Discussed,

CRITICISES EXTENSION OF CHARITY

Would Have Free Trade With the Philippines.

PENSIONS IN THE HOUSE

When the Senate convened today it agreed to the conference asked for by the House on the diplomatic and consular bill.

Mr. Pettigrew's resolution, coming over from yesterday, requesting that the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, send to the Senate an itemized statement of the expenses of the Philip pine commission, together with the amounts paid each commissioner, was agreed to

A bill authorizing the Cambridge bridge commission to construct a drawless bridge across the Charles river in Massachusetts

appropriation bill was then called up by

Tillman (S.C)., who voted for the bill Mr. Tillman (S.Ck., who voted for the bill as it passed the Senate, and as a member of the committee on appropriations voted favorably to report it, vigorously opposed the conference report. He expressed his re-gret that the Senate conferees had yielded to the contention of the House conferees, perticularly in agreeing to enlarge the pur-pose of the measure by providing "for the aid and relief of the people" of Porto Rico.

There were two motives behind this bill, he said. The first was the necessity for the mmediate relief by the United States of the Porto Ricans and the other was that the "This I Porto Ricans and the other was that the republicans were uneasy about the result of erecting a tariff wall against Porto Rico, which, he said, had to be glossed over somewhat for the benefit of the people. He sharply criticised the method adopted by the United States of extending hands full of food to the people of Porto Rico as a gratuity.

'As long as you continue to feed those ople down there," declared Mr. Tillman, ou may feed them. So long as the freed-n's bureau was maintained in the south the colored race there amounted to nothing.
That's a characteristic of the race. So long

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Spooner, Mr. Tillman said: "I'm in favor of free trade with Porto Rico. I don't believe in protecting one part of the United States against another. That's my position."

Mr. Tillman alluded to the proposition now made to obtain a uniform Labor day, and remarked incidentally that such a proposition, if adopted, would militate against the interests of his state.

Mr. Gallinger inquired how uniform hours of labor would militate against the people of South Carolina.

Mr. Tillman replied it was because of the difference in climate. The south, he said,

difference in climate. The south, he said, had advantages in climate over the north which God had given it.

"I am simply opposed," said he, "to one part of the country robbing another, and this applies as well to Porto Rico as to the South."

#### Free Trade With Philippines. Mr. Perkins (Cal.) inquired if Mr. Pill-

an was in favor of free trade with the Philippines, knowing that those islands had the advantage of peen and Malay labor. Mr. Tillman-"If we are to continue to hold the Philippines I'm in favor of free trade with those islands. There is an old legal axiom that a man cannot take advantage of his own wrong. Those who voted to bring into this country those islands with their cheap contract, peon and Malay labor were to d of the results that would follow the ratification of the treaty. And

make that treaty law until you had bought some men to vote for it." to vote for it.
then, if it is proposed to send a
carpet baggers, over there, backed
ayonets of soldiers, so long as I
odee I shall protest."

ferring to the recent speech of Mr. ridge, Mr. Tillman declared the speech been translated into the Spanish lanand distributed among the Filipinos. he sild, infused new life and energy ypocrisy and double dealing which he

hypocrisy and double dealing which he said the United States had resorted to in the treatment of the Filipinos.

He was sorry, he said, for his republican friends and would feel for them even the more deeply after the people had had an opportunity to pass upon the action of Con-gress next November.

The people," he shouted, "will teach you that trade and the flag and liberty and the Constitution go together."

Constitution go together."

Looking over at Mr. Allison, Mr. Tillman laughingly alluded to the resolution adopted by the legislature of lowa, "warning their representatives in Congress," he said, "of the consequences of their action on the pending bill. It never rains, but it pours. The whole political structure is tumbling about their ears."

about their ears."
Further along, Mr. Tillman said he had asked before and would like to know now whether the President was in favor of fre-trade with Porto Rico.

#### Wide Range in Discussion. The debate in the Senate continued dur-

ing the afternoon on the Porto Rico bill. Senators, Spooner, Gallinger and Tillman participated in the debate. The discussion took a wide range, covering the southern Mr. Spooner took Mr. Tillman to task for the use of certain words and expressions, which made the colloquy oulte interesting.

## THE HOUSE.

This was pension day in the House Prov. ious to proceeding with the regular order the following bills were passed: To establish a light and signal station at Brown's Point, Puget Sound; to increase the cost of the light ship at Cape Elizabeth, Me. from \$70,000 to \$90,000; authorizing the Secretary of War to make regulations permitting the running of loose logs, rafts and lumber on streams in Minnesota and Wis-

The House adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of letters on file in the department from citizens of the United States complaining of ill-treatment while in the South African re-

Upon the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider pension legislation only 157 members voted and Mr. Talbert (S. C.) made the point of no quorum. The Speaker counted 193 present and the House proceeded with pension bills.

### Civil Service in Dependencies.

Senator Ross, from the committee on civil service, today reported back the bill governing civil service in the dependencies of the United States. The bill permits the removal of persons employed thus, but requires that the reasons be stated in writing es that the reasons be stated in writing on practicable to do so."

### The Army Transport Service.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has gone to New York for a few days to inspect the transport Sumner, which is to sail next week with recruits for the Philippines.

Miller, the quartermaster at Manila, has informed Quartermaster General Ludington of the departure of the following named transports for the United States; Westminster, March 7; Athenian, Wyefield, March 22; Leelanaw, March 23. Westminster, March 7; Athenian, Wyefield, March 22; Leelanaw, March 2;
The quartermaster general was today informed that the transport Fort Stephens has sailed from Seattle for Manila via Hilo with 490 horses and five mules for the use of the army in the Philippines. A reunion of federal veterans was held Wednesday at Dublin, Bath county, Texas, the occasion being the visit of Gen. Albert R. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. There was a very large attendance, many confederates-being present. At the conclusion of the public reception a banquet was tendered Gen. Shaw.

## Steamship Arrivals.

At Rotterdam: Maasdam, from New York for Hamburg.

# Chicago Notary Public Who Forged

The governor of Illinois, at the instance of the bureau of pensions, recently revoked the commission as notary public in and for Cook county, Illinois, of John W. Twohey, late of Chicago, and now an inmate of the state penitentiary, Joliet, Ill.

Ill.

James Posey of Bushnell, Swain county,

N. C., was recently held by a United States commissioner at Bryson City, N. C., under \$500 bond for the action of the United States

grand jury, on a charge of having forged a certificate as to the official character of

G. W. Crisp, and a declaration purporting execution before Mr. Crisp in connection with his claim for pension.

PROTECTION OF OUR SHIPPING.

Mr. Frye Says That Probably Only a Few Years Are Needed.

Senator Frye, chairman of the committee

to bring the shipping bill up at an early

on commerce, said today that he expected

There are one or two things that have

precedence," he remarked, "but when they

are disposed of I expect the shipping bill

OFICIAL REPORT RECEIVED.

partment of Sailor Tragedy. The official account of the tragedy at

Galveston, Tex., yesterday, by which one

dispatch received at the Navy Departmen

on board his flagship, the New York, in

Florida Democratic Convention.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23.—The democratic state committee has named

RIPLEY, Tenn., March 23.-This morning

in the heart of the town the body of a

limb of a tree. The lynching is said to have been the result of a trial in

negro. Louis Rice, was found dangling

during the course of which Rice testified in

favor of one of his color, who was charged with the murder of a white man named

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.-The sub

ommittee of the industrial commission.

which is on a tour of the south, gathering

information concerning the industrial condi-tions, has arrived here and will spend sev-eral days in the city.

Chas. A. Towne Undergoes Operation

DULUTH, Minn., March 23.-Chas. A.

Towne, chairman of the silver republican

Fatal Explosion at Powder Plant.

LOUISIANA, Mo., March 23.-The separa

ing house at the Hercules Powder Works

at Lamotte blew up last night, and Peter

Bucks and Edmond Carter were blown to atoms. Both men were married and leave families. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Fusion in Idaho Assured.

BOISE, Idaho, March 23 .- The meeting of

the democratic committee to select dele-

gates to the national convention will be

held in Lewiston, June 5. The silver repub-

licans and populists will not hold conven-

tions for that purpose, delegates being appointed by executive committees. The three

parties will hold nominating conventions at Pecatelo July 17. Each committee adopted a resolution favoring a fusion of the three parties.

Will Adjourn April 6.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.-Both houses

of the state legislature have adopted a reso-

lution fixing April 6 as the date for final

To Cancel Water Main Taxes.

that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be directed to cancel the assess-

ment of water main taxes unpaid or

Brightwood avenue for the laying of the

water main about July 20, 1895, from For

Reno reservoir to and on Brightwood ave-

nue from the Military road to Aspen street, where the water has not been introduced from the main on adjoining property since the water main was laid; and they are off-rected to reassess the tax for laying the main on Brightwood avenue according to existing law.

Mr. Mudd has introduced a bill in the House, by request (H. R., 9911), providing

of the guilty parties.

"GALVESTON, Tex., March 23.

will be considered and passed."

The revocation of the commission was the representation of Miss Nethersole's counsel that she was too ill to appear in court. A new panel of one hundred talesmen will be drawn, from which a jury will be selected. The postponement of the trial was due to recommended because it was discovered that Twohey's mother, who was a pensioner of the United States, died April 5. ISIN, and notwithstanding this fact, vouchers purporting to have been executed by her were filed in the pension agency at Chicago, and pension was paid thereon until July 4, ISIN. These vouchers purported execution before John W. Twohey as notary public. The investigation showed that he forged his mother's name to the vouchers and to the checks Issued in payment on them, and that he appropriated the proceeds of the checks. He was arrested October 12, ISIO, and November 11, ISIO, having entered a plea of guilty, was sentenced to one year at the penitentiary at Joliet. recommended because it was discovered

PARIS, March 23.-At a cabinet council held at the Elysee palace today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, announced the signature of the protocol, delaying the ratification of the Franco-American treaty until March 24, 1901.

## Children in the Rain.

MACON, Ga., March 23.-Despite a drizzling rain Admiral Dewey and party today reviewed thousands of school children of Macon, who gathered in a long line on the principal street. The Gordon Institute Cadets of Barnesville formed his escort. admiral's response to cheers attested his appreciation of the greeting.

Tonight a reception will be given him at the Cherokee Club, where he and Mrs.

### BRITISH SUBJECTS MALTREATED. Situation in Dutch Guiana Similar to

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 23.-Disoatches from Surinam, Dutch Guiana, received here today say the feeling of the Dutch there is strongly antagonistic to the British and that British subjects in prison years." he said. "so that in respect of shipbuilding materials our builders are on an equality with their foreign competitors. It is the high cost of labor in our shippards which prevents this country from building ships for all the world. Even if it were possible, it is quite undestrable to cut the wages of American workingmen in half, so as to put them on a level with have been so brutally treated that they recently revolted and shot one of the keepers. The British residents of Surinam are said to be suffering from the same griev-ances as complained of by the Outlanders of South Africa.

### TO PEED TOWNY ATKINS.

#### Large Shipments of Live and Dressed Meat From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 23.-The war in South Africa is creating a heavy demand for meat in England, much of which taken there is transshipped to "Tommy Atkins" in the field. The Johnston line steamship Queenmore sailed from here today for Liverpool with the following cargo: Six hunmain unaided to the extent that other nations aid their ships ours may disappear from the sea altogether. A good many of our free trade friends would rather pay foreign ships \$200,000,000 a year forever than make it possible for American ships to secure that trade by giving them adequate protection for a few years." dred live cattle, 1,500 live sheep, 381,640 pounds of dressed beef in quarters, 1,000 tierces of sait beef, 565 barrels of trips, 765 barrels beef loins, 380 cases pork loins, 10 cases beef kidneys. 140 cases ox talls, 1,750 cases beef kidneys. 140 cases ox talls, 1,750 cases of canned beef, besides a vast quantity of hams, shoulders, bacon, lard, etc. The steamship Indore of the same line will sail Saturday with a still larger cargo. The Atlantic Transport Line steamers are also carrying great cargoes of live stock and dressed, salt and canned meats to London.

#### sailor lost his life and another was wound-New Order Prohibiting Their Testi-fying to Addresses Upheld. ed, was a report contained in the following today from the commander-in-chief of the pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

North Atlantic squadron, who is at present BALTIMORE, Md., March 23.-Specia "GALVESTON, Tex., March 23.
"In a fracas ashore last night Chier Boatswain's Mate Nelligan of the Machias was killed and Edward Nelligan, first-class fireman of the New York, slightly wounded. The commanding officer of the Machias has been directed to investigate and report and to have an officer present at the inquest. "FARQUHAR." The affair is a source of deep regret to the efficials here, but they are under the necessity of relying entirely upon the civil authorities of Galveston for the punishment of the guilty partles. tioned as to his knowledge of the address at a certain period of the plaintiff in the case of Leutbecker against McEvoy. District Attorney John C. Rose, who appeared as the representative of the government, and of Postmaster Warfield, explained to the court that under a new rule of the Post Office Department letter carriers were not allowed to testify as to the address of persons for obvious reasons. Judge Richie ruled that the regulation was a proper one, of the guilty parties.

The men were brothers. Michael Nelligan, the elder, of the Machias, was a native of Boston, and was thirty-four years of age. His next of kin is set down as Miss Maggie Nelligan, sister, 38 Cass street, South Boston, Mass. Edward Nelligan of the New York was twenty-nine years of age and was born in St. John, Newfoundland. His next kin is given as Mrs. M. McGinis, sister, of 19 D street, South Boston, Mass. sons for obvious reasons. Judge Richie ruled that the regulation was a proper one, and Carrier Rumpf was excused.

# Owners Save Money by Shipping It to

BALTIMORE, March 23 .- Uncle Sam is shipment of American rye whisky abroad June 19 as the date of the state convention and Jacksonville as the place. for storage in foreign bonded warehouses, which shipments are made to evade the cost of storage in government bonded warehouses in this country. Under the United States law whisky may be stored in United States law winsky may be stored in United States bonded warehouses eight years with-out being subject to the internal revenue tax of \$1.10 per proof gallon. In this city alone there are about 6,000 barrels of whisky which are within a few months of whisky which are within a few months of the time limit, and it is being rushed abroad for storage, no one knows how long, in English and German warehouses. When it is returned the tax will of course have to be paid, but, notwithstanding the fact, the idea of shipping it across the ocean for storage seems preposterous, the distillers find it pays them to do so, rather than pay the tax now and keep the stock for years before they realize on it. The tax is only required paid when the whisky is put on the market for sale, which may not be for years yet, owing to the heavy supply. A barrel of whisky can be sent to Germany, stored several years and returned to Baltimore for less than \$1, besides undergoing the decided improvement the sea voyages give it. The North German Lloyd line steamship Hannover, which salled from here yesterday, took 500 barrels, aggregating nearly 21,500 gallons, to Bremen, and a similar shipment was made last week on her sister whit. he time limit, and it is being rushed abroanational committee, underwent a painful but not dangerous operation at St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, two days ago. He is now doing very well and will be out in about two weeks. similar shipment was made last week or her slater ship, the Borkum. The shipments were exclusively Maryland and Virginia whiskies.

No Request Regarding Mexico. Neither at the State Department nor a the Mexican embassy here has any application been received for permission for force of Mexican troops to pass through southern Texas as an incident to the cam paign against the Yaquis. It is said that similar application made about a year ago was promptly granted, and it is ex pected that the same course would be fol-lowed now should such a request be pre-ferred. It is customary, however, for the national government to first seek the as-sent of the state government, in deference to the sensibilities of the officials.

A Slick Shampoo. "What makes the best shampoo?" said Washington barber, "why, this beautiful preparation of my own-what's that? You don't want it if it is 'my own preparation, because every barber in the United States has his 'own' shampoo, which he sells for 50 cents a bottle, and none are any

good?

"Well, you are a trifle severe, but I guess you are about right. I will give you the best preparation for cleaning the head and shampooing the hair we have. It is a physician's prescription, and is the regularly

Only a small quantity need be used at a time.

"People wash the head too much. I mean those not engaged in dirty occupations, as engineers, firemen, etc. Once in three or four weeks is sufficient, and where the hair is very dry, not as often as that. Common castor oil, cut with alcohol to the right consistency, makes the best oleaginous hair dressing. Here is a bottle put up in fancy wrapping, with my name on it, slightly perfumed, which I will sell you for 50 centsforty cents for the pryvilege of buying it of me and 10 cents for the preparation and bottle. Good-day."

Nelson Vale Accused of Killing Alex. Jackson.

Those Who Were Eye-Witnesses of the Shooting.

THREATS WERE MADE

The introduction of testimony was begun today in the case of Nelson Vale, the elderly colored man on trial before Justice Clabaugh in Criminal Court No. 1 for the murder of Alexander Jackson, also colored, at Reno City, near Tenleytown, Sunday, the 14th of last January. Soon after court opened the jury was completed, the twelve men sworn to pass upon the question of guilt or innocence of the defendant being Messrs. James H. Evans, James B. Holiday, Edwin R. Archer, John W. Bowling, Samuel C. Anderson, George E. Dunster, F. G. Willett, George W. Arnold, W. J. Crockett, Joseph A. O'Hare, C. T. Dant and E. L. Barclay. Assistant United States Attorney Taylor appears for the government, the deendant being represented by Attorneys E. M. Hewlett and Thomas Walker.

#### The Testimony.

After the case, from the standpoint of he government, had been outlined to the jury by the prosecuting attorney, Louisa Burns was called as the first witness. She stated that she saw the body of the deeased at the morgue and identified the body as that of Alexander Jackson. Annie Crisp, who lived with her husband

in Vale's house, testified that she had heard Vale notify Jackson to remain away from the house. The morning of the crime the witness noticed a pistol in the possession of Vale.

The next witness, John W. Prather, told the jury that Jackson, the victim of the occurrence, boarded with him. The day of the killing Vale came to witness' house of the killing Vale came to witness' house and inquired for Jackson. The latter refused to go to the door. Later Vale entered the house without knocking, and, seeing Jackson, remarked: "You didn't treat me like a man." Jackson declined to enter into conversation with Vale. The latter continued to talk, informing Jackson that Mary Ellis was dressing to go to church and asking why he didn't dress and go with her. Vale dared Jackson to go with the woman, saying, "I'm going to light your streets up."

The parties left the house, and the quarrel was renewed. Jackson stooped as though to pick up a stone, when Vale, who was several feet away, took a pistol from his pocket and fired one shot. Jackson reeled and fell. Vale walked from the scene.

Nature of the Wound-

#### Nature of the Wound. Deputy Coroner Glazebrook gave a de-

scription of the deceased and told of the nature of the wound. A bullet had passed through the ear and was located in a flattened condition at the base of the brain. Dr. Arthur McNamee, resident physician of Georgetown University Hospital. had testified that Jackson died at that institution the 14th of January, as the result

of gunshot wound. James H. Riley, the next witness, who saw Vale and Jackson the day of the shooting, told of trouble between the two. Vale asked Jackson: "What are you doing around my house, trying to raise a disturbance?"

Jackson denied that he was endeavoring to cause tro-ble, and Vale then applied to him a vile epithet. Jackson replied in kind, and Vale remarked, referring to Jackson: "Til get him before sundown." The witness heard the pistol fired. After the killing the witness heard Vale admit that he had shot Jackson, and that he did not care. James H. Crisp, an eye-witness, described the shooting. Vale and Jackson were talking. Jackson said to Vale: "I dare you to come out in the road and say that."

Jackson threw a stone at Vale, and then reached for a brick. Vale thereupon produced his weapon and fired.

Vale remarked: "It don't take me long to kill a nigger." He then asked for the police, and started to give himself up.

Daniel E. Martin witnessed the shooting and the incidents leading thereto. After the occurrence Vale told Mary Ellis that he had killed Jackson on her account.

Dr. George Vaughan testified that Jackson died at Georgetown University Hospital the afternoon of January 14 last, from a gunshot wound of the brain.

Threats Made by Vale. Jackson denied that he was endeavoring

## Threats Made by Vale.

Sarah J. Green told of threats uttered Vale January 14. in effect that the latter day; of the words that passed between the two men, and of the shooting. Annie R. Lewis, called by the prosecu-

Anne R. Lewis, called by the prosecution, declared that the morning of the
shooting Vale called at her house, and
while there announced his intention of killing Jackson before the sun should go down.
Frederick Green, colored, testified that
he heard Vale start the trouble with Jackson, accusing him of causing trouble in
Vale's family, and remarking, "I'll get you
before the sun goes down."

## Jackson Threw Stones

The next witness, David Rhone, among other things testified that Jackson had thrown two stones, and was about to hurl

Policeman William W. Easley told of a conversation he had with the defendant after the arrest, and Francis D. Brooks and Reuben Sommers testified regarding the shooting, but nothing new was developed. Policeman John Sullivan, who arrested Policeman John Sullivan, who alrested Vale, testified that, among other things, the prisoner said that he "had killed a nigger or interfering with Mary Ellis."
The government at this point announced

## The Defendant Testifies.

Attorney Walker, addressing the jury, declared that Vale, in shooting Jackson, acted entirely in self-defense. Several days before the sheeting Vale had warned Jackson to stay away from his house. The men met the fateful Sunday morning, and exchanged angry words. Later Jackson challenged Vale to go into the street, and began throwing stones at him. Jackson was advancing toward Vale, when the latter fired.

Mary Ellis, the woman in the case, told

Mary Ellis, the woman in the case, told of hearing a pistol fired the day of the crime. A moment later Vale appeared and said to the witness that he was going to give himself up to the police. She had no further conversation with him.

The throwing of stones at Vale by Jackson was described by William E. Gaines. The defendant next took the stand. He gave a detailed statement of what occurred the day of the crime and said he shot Jackson in self-defense. He denied that he had son in self-defense, He denied that he had told anybody that he shot the man on account of Mary Effic.

The cross-examination of the defendant was in progress when this report closed.

#### The Daily Divorce Suit. Harry H. Ridgeway, through Attorney

Woodbury Wheeler, this afternoon filed suit for divorce against Carrie A. Ridgeway The parties were married in Baltimore September 18, 1895 A Crust treatment of Mr. Ridgeway by his wiferand certain of her relatives is allegain. As

## From the Philadelphia Record.

Up in the Kensington district there are many old customs still in vogue which have almost become forgotten in more progressive localities. In a little court running off Hanover street, not far from Girard nue, is a sign which reads: "Ellen Maione, mangling done." In these days of steam laundries the mangle is a nearly forgotten memory. We used to read a great deal about mangles and mangling shops in Dickens' stories; but to find one in active operation in Philadelphia is a matter of some surprise. It is typical of Kensington that Ellen Malone can compete with the big laundries, and retain customers who probably wouldn't have their washing done in any other way.

## STREET RAILROAD RUMORS.

Gossip in Regard to the Purchase of

in regard to street railways today was to the effect that the same parties that are said to have been making inquiries in regard to the possibilities of buying the Capita! Traction road have an option for the purchase of the properties now controlled by the Washington Traction and Electric company. It is said that the American Railways Company of Philadelphia, who, it is claimed, have asked about the purchase of the Capital Traction road, had a representative over here who has inspected the plant of the road and expressed his satisfaction with its condition. Now the question of the road and expressed his satisfaction with its condition. tion that arises is whether an offer of \$125 will be made for the road, and what will be the result, if any, of the dicker which may be expected to follow from the alleged atti-tude of the prospective purchaser and own-er toward each other.

### THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

#### There is a Difference Between Ameri-ean and English Makes. "See this dress shirt?" said a Washington

hirtmaker and men's furnisher. "Looks like any other garment of its kind you no-tice displayed in the windows of the stores devoted to the sale of men's wear, does it Yes? Well, there is a big difference. "This garment is one of a dozen extra fine dress shirts I have imported from a maker on Oxford street, London, on an order from a Massachusetts avenue gentleman who wants things a little different from the rest of the swells with whom he

from the rest of the swells with whom he mingles. It is of the finest English muslin and Irish linen, and this dozen is worth \$60. "In England pedestrians and vehicles go to the left. So this garment, instead of buttoning in the back from right to left, buttons from left to right. No, shirts do not button on either side. Those of American make have the back seam so lapped that on reaching up, the right hand the lap fits over the under facing. That is the reason why they fit smoothly in the neck. No, very few men notice this feature of the

son why they fit smoothly in the neck. No, very few men notice this feature of the garment, but will do so at once upon having their attention called to it.

"Another peculiar feature of it is that the bosom is cut at least two and a half inches wider than the widest American dress shirt you can buy except on special order. The English wear their dress vests cut very wide and their bosoms correspond. The skirt is cut with a flare and is very full. American-made garments are cut almost straight. The English make fine goods, for an English gentleman of society and straight. The English make the straight for an English gentleman of society and rank devotes much more attention to the quality and the cut of his linen than an American. For this class in England all linen goods are made to order. We have fallen into the 'ready-made habit,' because fallen into the 'ready-made habit,' because, for one reason, an American gentleman seems to feel it a waste of time to be measured for such a garment when he can buy finely made, ready-to-wear goods from the counter. I like the American style best, but since I make \$2 on each of these garments I am willing to humor the purchaser's idiosyncrasy."

#### A Panic of Heroism. From Pick-Me-Up.

The officers hesitated.

It was a desperate chance. The Boers were strongly entrenched in a osition that seemed naturally impregnable. The British force was small, and owing to the nature of the ground it could only be precipitated against one angle of the ene my's works.

No wonder the officers hesitated. They felt they would be sending the gallant Tommies into a veritable death trap.

mies into a veritable death trap.

The men themselves were huddled together on the ground behind a slight ridge, that afforded them temporary protection from the Boer sharpshooters. They had been conversing in low tones, but the fatigue of cramped inaction was having its effect, and they were silent.

Then Private Atkins spoke up. The firing had ceased, and his words were clear and distinct.

listinct.
"I had a letter from the missus," he said There was no comment from the line of

There was no comment from the line of recumbent forms as he went on;
"We have a little three-year-old daughter, and the missus writes to say that she is getting too clever for anything."
The men shifted uneasily, and those who had been lying on their backs rolled over on their faces.
"The missus writes to say it's wonderful how many funny things she does."
The men grasped their rifles a little more firmly, and drew up their knees. firmly, and drew up their knees.

nrmiy, and drew up their knees.
"The missus says, the other day when she was a-washing her, she said—"
With a wild roar the Tommies struggled to their feet, swept over the ridge, and fell upon the Boers with such terrific force that they fied without firing a shot. The amazed officers never knew what had caused this panic of heroism in the ranks.

## The Cause of Her Hendache

At the soda water counter of an F street drug store a few days ago a lady asked the lerk to give her something to relieve her headache. He was about to prepare a mixwould kill Jackson before sundown that ture of bicarbonate of soda for her, when a gentleman, a physician, standing near said to her:

say to the clerk that in the afternoon when you went out for your walk you experienced

you went out for your walk you experienced a peculiar, semi-sick headache; that the fresh air did you no good, feeling no relief until you returned home, where, after a few minutes, it passed away.

"I am a physician and therefore take this liberty. Your headache is caused by the overpowering perfume of the large bunch of violets which you have pinned to your coat and which you daily, no doubt, wear while out on your walks. You also suffer from partial nausea and momentary loss of appetite while wearing the flowers. When you return home you take them off and

appetite while wearing the flowers. When you return home you take them off and the slight narcotic influence produced by the perfume of violets vanishes.

"Your experience is that of many. To some highly sensitive persons the perfume of certain kinds of flowers is as offensive as is the eating of the simple strawberry dangerous and perhaps fatal. If you will leave your violets in the florist's your headaches will not be manifest. I have had pack aches will not be manifest. I have had pa tients who could not wear for any length of time a single violet on their dress or or the lapel of their coat without suffering from the narcotic effect of which I have

#### Ruskin on Music. From the London Chronicle.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Ruskin and read by the chairman at an entertainment given at the institute Coniston, in the winter of 1882, at which Miss - after disappointing the com mittee on two previous occasions, failed to put in an appearance. She was to have been the guest of Mr. Ruskin:

"Mr. Ruskin cannot too strongly express to the audience the regret he has felt at the breaking of her engagement by Miss—on the present occasion. He does not, however, feel called upon to express his sense of the slight put upon Mrs. Severn and himself; and he is sure that the disregard of the feeling and expectations of others, for which he can offer no defense, has not been in reality so great as it appears; that the mischance has been chiefly owing to thought'essness and to the certainty felt by the young lady that she can make us all forget our quarrel with her at the first notes of her voice on some future occasion. the breaking of her engagement by Mis-

"Whatever our immediate disappointment, it must be remembered that the pres-ence of an executant whose merits, real or supposed, discourage other performers may not always be a benefit to a concert; and Mr. Ruskin may perhaps be permitted to state that his own feeling in such matters is that a song rendered with simplicity and feeling by a soft and clear voice of aver-age power possesses all the elements of the most delightful music; and the intricactes and splendor of modern composition for voices of extraordinary power too often ef-face pleasure in astonishment."

Mr. Walldoff-"Which of these ancestors re yours and which are your husband's?" Mrs. Justinn-"Oh, it's a funny thing

There is no truth in the report that Os-man Pasha, the hero of Plevna, is dead. The femous Turkish general has been sick, but his health is now improving.

### OFFICER AND MAN.

The Relationship as It Exists or "The question of court-martial following The latest rumor in local financial circles illegal punishments imposed by officers up-on men under their command at sea in the navy," said a naval officer of high rank. "has just engaged the department, and it

> "Ordinarily, men in the United States navy are easy to handle. The superfority of their intelligence is no longer a mooted their intelligence is no longer a mooted question. We far cutstrip European navies in this respect. Therefore, it is ofttimes more possible to appeal to men through the mind than through the infliction of corporal punishment. There are exceptions to the rule, as to all rules, and some sallors are quite incorrigible. Others have ugly dispositions naturally, and this class proves very trying to the officer in command, especially if he is of a nervous temperament. s of a nervous temperament

is a subject of much interest to us and to

is of a nervous temperament.

"On the other hand, there are officers who will nag a man, annoy him in petty ways and Irritate him by means innumerable on board of a man-of-war. This is a contemptible practice, but it is pursued by some of us. Above all else a naval officer is a gentleman, and he endeavors to behave as such at all times, and no doubt the efficer who will nag a man is always a gentleman, but he could well afford to overlook many things in the respect mentioned. Altogether these cases are rare, and I speak of them simply because they exist.

"An illegal punishment would be a penalty inflicted upon a seaman which is not imposed in the regulations, as, for example, the striking of a seaman by the officer with his sword or his hand. It is an officer's legal duty, and moral as well, to treat a seaman with the corresponding respect which he demands of the man toward himself, bearing in mind their relative stations and the disciplinate of the reactive stations and the disciplinate of the reactive stations. "On the other hand, there are officers who

which he demands of the man toward himself, bearing in mind their relative stations and the discipline of the navy.

"The severest punishment a captain can impose upon a man for petty offenses is confinement on bread and water for five days, or in double irons on full rations for ten days. A more rigorous penalty may be imposed by a summary court, summoned by the captain, composed of three officers and a recorder, who may impose a sentence not to exceed thirty days in solitary confinement on bread and water, with full rations once every five days. A man can live this length of time on such diet, but it is apt to reduce his weight of body and also that of his own importance before the term has expired.

has expired.
"However, it is seldom that a captain is "However, it is seldom that a captain is unjust in the administration of his prerogative. If a seaman comes on board from shore liberty drunk he is reduced in the grade he occupies, there being four. Jack on shore will get drunk, and human nature is the same with us all. Officers are mighty glad to stand on old Mother Earth, too. But if a seaman who has had no shore liberty is found drunk on board ship it will go hard with him. A tactful captain who is both firm and considerate whis the respect and the devotion of his crew, and it is not difficult for an officer to combine these requisites if he makes it a point to do so if not naturally inclined that way."

do so if not naturally inclined that way.

"The Secretary of the Navy is a very just and kind-hearted man, who, with all his multitudinous duties and responsibilities, has time to take a personal interest in the welfare of the seamen, and lend a protecting hand when captains are inclined to be too severe. In this sentiment we all concur. and he evidences it in one way by cautioning the officers against the too frequent infliction of the bread and water penalty. penalty.
"History makes no mention of the 'man,

It was Nelson who won the battle of Tra-falgar, the books say. It was his seamen. The men on board of ship do the fighting: the officers the directing of the battle. The Spanish war did more than any other to endear to the hearts of the people the man, and I am one officer who is glad of it. The 'man' never received his full credit, and it is high time he should. Neither Con-gress nor the people can be too liberal with the 'man.'"

#### WE LIVE TO EAT.

#### And This is a Good Place to Come and Partake of the Food.

"Up in New York recently," said a gentleman from that city, "I read an item copied from The Star, in which the statement was made that it was possible in Washington to live on 30 cents a day at certain of the restaurants in this city. I thought it was far fetched, and I determined, when I came down to the capital, to make 'a try' at one or two of these places.

"I have traveled all over this world and eaten in all kinds of restaurants, and been in all kinds of luck, both good and bad. So

the Bowery, Chatam Square or Park Row, and it is a sorry looking lot of poor devils who give up their 3 cents for a 'large cup of coffee' and a 'large' roll. In 'Frisco a nickel is the lowest limit. In the coast city, however, there are many low-priced restaurants, and next to Washington it is the cheapest and the best place in this respect in which to live in this country. They have a system there in the popular restaurants of selling three 10-cent dishes for a quarter. The food is first class. There are many kinds of delicious fish caught in the Pacific by the Italian fishermen, and these are served liberally at small cost, the salmon from the Columbia river being particularly fine. 'Frisco is a city of restaurants because so many people live on the European plan, especially the tourists and visitors.

"In Washington the patrons of these eating houses are of a superior class, and I was surprised to find so many well-dressed, comparatively, men in them. I am informed that the ploneer house of this kind in Washington has made several fortunes for its owner, and I have yet to pass it when it was not full at all hours, even into the night. All seem clean. While I would not care to be pinned down to this kind of fare for all time, it must sult many, for these houses are patronized by thousands."

for all time, it must suit many, for these houses are patronized by thousands."

#### Wise Youth. From the Indianapolis Press.

"I," said the wise youth, "shall devot my life to securing the affection and admiration of my countrymen." "How noble!" exclaimed they that heard, "Therefore I shall bend all my energie to getting as rich as possible."

Sometimes an Obstacle. From the Chicago Record.

"Yes; if his family will let him." Government Bonds.

"A man ought to save money for his

# 2 per cents, registered. 1908-1928. 3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928. 3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928. 4 per cents, registered, 1907. 4 per cents, coupon, 1907. 4 per cents, registered, 1925. 5 per cents, oupon, 1925. 5 per cents, registered, 1944. 5 per cents, coupon, 1904. 134¼ 134¼ 115 115¼ Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets

CHICAGO, March 23.—Grain: Open. High. July 22%-% 23
CHICAGO, March 23,—Provisions:
Open. High
Pork—May 11.70 11.80
July 11.55 11.62
Lard—May 6.20 6.27
July 6.27 6.37
Ribs—May 6.27 6.35
July 6.27 6.35
July 6.27 6.35
July 9.41
NEW YORK, March 23,—Cotton:
Open. High
May 9.43 9.43
July 9.41 9.41
August 9.23 9.24
October 8.10 8.11

## Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23.—Flour quiet and steady, unchanged—receipts, 19.111 barrels; exports, 5.764 barrels. Wheat duli—spot and March, 228,a72½; March 275,a72½; steamer No. 2 red, 67%areceipts, 5,330 bushels; exports, none—southern wheat by sample, 68a74; do. on grade, 69a73. Corn dull—spot, March and April, 40%a41%, May, 41½a41%; steamer mixed, 39½a44—receipts, 154.988 bushels; exports, 229,954 bushels—southern white and reliow corn, 40½a41½. Oats dull and easy—No. 2 white, 30½a30½, No. 2 mixed, 28a28½. Rye nominal—Fo. 2 nearby, 54a55; No. 2 western, 58a59. Hay dull—No. 1 timothy, \$16 saked, Grain freights quiet, steamers firmly held—steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 4d. April; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 3s. 10½d. a 4s. April. Sugar, butter and cheese firm, unchanged. Eggs. 14a14½.

# FINANCE AND TRADE

Realizing Sales Caused Weakness in the Stock List.

## NORFOLK AND WESTERN WAS STRONG

Due to Alleged Heavy Purchases by Pennsylvania.

### GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK, March 2t.-Today's stock market reflected a considerable volume of profit-taking in all paris of the active list. The amount of commission house business was not up to yesterday's standard, and this fact allowed the selling to make more of an impression on prices than would have otherwise been the case. London was inclined to profit-taking for a time also, but later in the day began to buy moderate amounts of the low-priced shares.

Norfolk and Western was a feature of the lemand as the result of persistent rumors crediting Pennsylvania with having bought the controlling interest in that property. While the statement may be exaggerated, it is certain that the Pennsylvania will de-mand representation in the Norfok di-

It is certain that the Pennsylvania will demand representation in the Norfok directory as the result of its large holdings.
Chesapeake and Ohlo was taken in round
amounts for a time also because of the belief in important managerial changes in the
southern territory, in which Pennsylvania
methods will brevail.
Nashville is expected to be made something of a feature once the present movement in the soft coal properties halts.
The Pacific shares were all influenced by
realizing sales, but the several pools in
them encouraged the reaction rather than
the reverse. Should conditions warrant the
advance the present inconsequential sethack will make for the future good of the
movement. The demand at the low prices

advance the present inconsequential sethack will make for the future good of the movement. The demand at the low prices was invariably of the best.

Metropolitan Traction was under pressure for a time on rumors of an increased issue of stock, probably \$25,000,000. The selling was conducted on a rather liberal scale, and unsettled the entire traction group. Third Avenue was weak under mixed selling, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit had little support, excepting such as came from the short interest.

The demand for the high-priced investment shares was good, rumors of a probable accounting for recent short selling in Pennsylvania making a speculative baris for trading in trunk lines.

Money was relatively easy throughout the day, and confidence in the market is not at the moment threatened from that cause. The bank statement tomorrow is a doubtful quantity since the treasury's payment of bond premiums cannot be estimated in their influence on the local banking operations. The general impression, however, in market circles seems to be that any reaction prior to the statement might be taken advantage of by the several pools to renew active buying since an end of disappointing statements must soon be recorded.

The dealings toward the close of busi-

corded.

The dealings toward the close of business resulted in an irregular price level, but the tone of the market is unmistakably

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL,

New York Stock Market. New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

in all kinds of luck, both good and bad. So a cheap place for eating is no novelty for me. I went in several of them and was surprised to find that not only was the food good for the money, but that the facts were as stated. I had in one place a much better plate of soup, cup of coffee, bread and butter for 10 cents than in many places in other cities for double the money.

"But the point I wish to comment on is that I was struck with the appearance of the patrons of these places. In 3 and 5-cent restaurants in other cities, especially in New York, San Francisco and Chicago, the class of patrons is of the commonest. In the first named city 3-cent places are on the Bowery, Chatam Square or Park Row, and it is a sorry looking lot of poor devils who give up their 3 cents for a large cup Con. Tobacco. 3134 82 1813 Con. Tobacco. 3134 82 3136 Con. Tobacco. pfd 1164 117 1164 Federal Steel. 514 514 5042 Federal Steel. 514 754 754 7536 General Ejectric. 129 1313 129 National Lead Co...... New Jersey Central..... New York Central X-rts... Northern Pacine... Northern Pacific, pfd.... Pacific Maii Pennsylvania R. R. Tenn. Coal and Iron..... nion Pacific, pfd...... 

#### 2Ex-div., 134. Washington Stock Exchange.

Ontario & Western.....

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. 48, conpon, \$200 at 113½. Metropolitan Railroid 58, \$1,000 at 123½. Capital National Bank, 10 at 145. American Security and Trust, 6 at 200. Capital Traction Rights, \$360 at 69, \$765 at 64, \$17,100 at 68, \$15,000 at 69, \$279 at 69, \$180 at 69, \$180 at 7. Capital Traction for dividend, 20 at 1088, 100 at 1085, 20 at 1085,

District of Columbia Bonds.—6s, 1902, 30-year funding, 105 bid. 3,65s, 1924, funding, 118 bid. 121 asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 123 bid. Odumbia Railroad 6s, 1304, bid. Columbia Railroad 6s, 1304, bid. Washington Gas Co. series A. 6s, 115 bid. Washington Gas Co. series A. 6s, 115 bid. Washington Gas Co. series B. 6s, 115 bid. U. S. Ezectric Light deb. mac. Telephone 5s, 104 bid. Chempeake and Folomac Telephone 5s, 104 bid. Chempeake and Folomac Telephone 6s, 104 bid. Washington Market Co. Imp. 6s, 113 bid. Washington Market Co. Imp. 6s, 110 bid. American Graphophum deb. 5s, 100 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 963 bid. 400 asked. Metropolitan, 575 bid. Central, 116 bid. Farmers and Mechanics, "210 bid. Necond. Ilia bid. Chimens, 180 bid. Columbia, 100 bid. Traders, 125 bid, 135 asked. Lincoln, 120 bid. Erasers, 125 bid, 135 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 158 bid. Washington Sefe Deposit and Trust, 138 bid. Washington Sefe Deposit. 734 bid. 8s asked. Washington Sefe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Lincoln 11b bid. Chimbia 125, bid. 18 asked. Trust Companies, 196 bid. National Union, 11½ bid. Columbia, 126, bid. Sefe Deposit and Trust Companies, 200 bid. National Union, 11½ bid. Columbia, 126, bid. 18 asked. Columbia 126, bid. 18 asked. Columb

The rebellion which recently broke out in the province of Entre Ross, Buenos Ayres, has collapsed and the rebels have surren-

At New York: Graf Waldersee, from Hamburg.

DEFRAUDED THE GOVERNMENT. NETHERSOLE TO BE TRIED APRIL 3. A MURDER TRIAL

Postponement Secured on Account of Illness of the Actress. NEW YORK, March 23.-Justice Furs man, in the criminal branch of the supreme court, today set the trial of Miss Olga Nethersole and the other parties defendant in the indictment returned yesterday by the grand jury, for April 3.

TO DELAY RATIFICATION A YEAR. M. Delcasse Signs Protocol Regarding the Franco-American Treaty.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY IN MACON.

## He Reviews Thousands of School

Dewey will meet the representatives of the city's social life.

During the afternoon an exhibition in the drill hall was given by the militia.

He said there seems to be a persistent de termination to drag the tariff question into the discussion of this bill, when in reality That in Transvaal. shipbuilding materials entering into the construction of ships for the foreign trade are admitted into the United States free "This has been the law for a number of

cut the wages of American workingmen in half, so as to put them on a level with their foreign competitors. Until our ships are protected in operation equally with our other great protected industries we cannot expect to see our seagoing tonnage increase. Probably a few years of protection, such as would be afforded if the pending shipping bill were passed, would enable our shipbuilders to build as cheaply as they are built anywhere in the world. But lacking some such aid as this there will be no appreciable gain in our shipping in the foreign trade; on the contrary, if our ships remain unaided to the extent that other nations aid their ships ours may disappear Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

# LETTER CARRIERS AS WITNESSES.

orders from post office authorities at Washington have been received here prohibiting letter carriers from testifying in court as to the addresses of parties to whom they deliver mail, and the new order has been recognized in court and has gone into effect. Charles A. Rumpf, a letter carrier, called as a witness in the city court, was ques-tioned as to his knowledge of the address

SENDING WHISKY ABROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

shampooing the hair we have. It is a physician's prescription, and is the regularly prescribed cleanser used by the doctors. Go in any drug store and ask for two or three ounces of 'Tinct. Saponis Viridis.' That sounds big. You can get it cheaper and more of it if you ask for two ounces of green soap tincture, or take a small jar with you and get it cents' worth of the soap itself. It is a green soft soap. It does not smell very fragrant, as it is not perfumed, but the odor is not disagreeable, and as a shampooing article it cannot be matched. Only a small quantity need be used at a time.